

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Governor McCarthy

THROUGH action by the senate it is now Governor McCarthy in all but the final phase of qualification, and this will undoubtedly be passed within a few days at longest. The message bringing word of the confirmation was a private one to the man most concerned by Senator Shafroth, chairman of the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, the committee through which the nomination was handled in the senate.

The prompt confirmation of the nomination of Colonel McCarthy to the highest executive office of the Territory is, we trust, an augury of the administration soon to start. As reported in The Advertiser a few days ago, not a protest against the nomination was filed at Washington. In Hawaii there has been heard no open opposition to the nomination. On the other hand there has been wide appreciation. All of which makes the news of the confirmation most welcome and launches the new administration under circumstances most auspicious.

The entry of Governor McCarthy into territorial affairs comes most opportunely. It is not to be expected that he will be able, all at once, to settle the numerous urgent matters calling for solution, the matters that have been piling up through the administration now dying amid general congratulations. But it is certain that McCarthy, working in the open, as he is expected to do, will be able to unite the community behind certain necessary measures, one of which is the immediate settlement of land affairs to meet the war requirements of the day.

McCarthy will be able to do this because the public has confidence in his word and nurses no justifiable suspicions of double dealing on his part. The land tangle has come through years of studied deception and it can be cut only with the sword of common sense and common honesty, with which qualifications McCarthy is popularly credited.

The sugar land of the expired Lihue lease and the acres being abandoned of cultivation by the Waiakea plantation need never have reverted. The management of Lihue, according to credible report, offered to continue the cultivation of the lands about to revert to the government, charging actual expenditures against the land until such time as it could be homesteaded, then entering into acceptable cultivation contracts, ante-dating these to the first period of cultivation. This would have ensured the continuity of crop and the maintenance of the sugar output.

At Hanapepe, where fifteen hundred acres of land now lie idle, the offer was made to continue cultivation and turn the entire net proceeds over to the government.

A year ago Waiakea offered to turn back a thousand acres of its leased sugar land to the government for immediate homesteading, in order to ensure the continuous cultivation of the tract. Today the greater part of that thousand acres is abandoned, with weeds choking the ratoons.

A patriotic executive, with honest intentions towards homesteaders and with a desire to help the government by keeping up the output of sugar, would never have allowed any of this land to become fallow and unproductive. So deep-rooted was the desire to crush homesteading, however, and so opposed was the administration to frank, honest and open dealing in any matter touching land and corporations, that the situation has been created where our full contribution in the way of food products towards the national need is imperilled.

Governor McCarthy can clear this up, because the people have confidence in his honesty of intention. If he so saw fit he could secure the wartime suspension of the homesteading law, because the public generally would not suspect that his advocacy of such a thing might be a cloak for further strangling of legitimate homesteading in Hawaii. This is not his intention however. His effort will be to see that the prospective homesteader secures the justice he has been denied and in such a way that the sugar production need not suffer. He will do, to put it shortly, what should have been done a year ago. He will, in his own words, give the corporations and the homesteaders each what is fairly theirs, and once this is made plain as a policy all serious troubles will end.

The egomania which has blocked the almost unanimous desire for such a charter for the Rapid Transit as will enable it to extend its system to meet legitimate demands will now vanish, along with the other combinations of personal spite and selfish obsessions that have forced the Territory to mark time on a number of projects during the past five years. The incubus that has made office boys out of executive heads of departments will be lifted. The administration will turn and face the future and the visits of men of affairs to the Capitol may be resumed, in the knowledge that hours need not be wasted listening to maunders that start nowhere and circle back through the Philippine Islands to the same place. There will be fewer shabby imitations of royalty within old Iolani but a whole lot more commonsense and infinitely more business.

We look for action from the minute Governor McCarthy takes his oath of office, and action that will bring us somewhere. Such an outlook is most satisfactory from every standpoint. The new Executive has always had the trust of the community, and we confidently believe he will continue to have it. The Advertiser congratulates him most sincerely on his confirmation.

The Week In the War

ON the Western front the situation, as it appeared yesterday can be viewed with far greater equanimity than could the aspect one week ago. Then it was eminently serious and imminently threatening. The London Times had just admitted its seriousness, had considered the possibility of a withdrawal from the Ypres sector and spoke of abandonment of the channel ports as an event that would bear consideration by the public in preparation for not impossible further reverses.

At the end of a week we have seen no sign of an intent on the part of the Allies to withdraw from the Ypres sector nor are the Teutons any nearer to their Channel coast objectives. On the contrary the Allied lines were, up to Saturday night, every where intact and the positions occupied had been consolidated and strengthened. In seven days the enemy had accomplished practically nothing. This does not mean there had been no fighting and the enemy had attempted nothing. All of the advantage for the week has been with the Allied arms.

One week ago yesterday the Huns were attacking fiercely and the Allied lines were holding well. Before Loree they had gained a foothold which they afterward lost and they are still before Loree. On Monday the enemy strove desperately and General Haig characterized the fighting on that day as the heaviest he had seen at any time since the drive began. But the stone wall defense of the Allies held splendidly at every point. The Belgians lost ground on the morning of that day but regained it in the afternoon. The day's fighting was a defeat which approached disaster for the German arms.

Taking advantage of this condition on Tuesday the Allies were on the offensive and hurled back and rolled up the enemy, regaining and holding several pieces of territory.

On Wednesday the enemy withdrew slightly at some points and the lull came in infantry fighting although the pounding of the artillery has continued with unabated violence. The weather became unpropitious, also, and it was apparent the Teutons could do no more without fresh men and more guns which were being brought up.

On Thursday the lull continued but on Friday the enemy directed its attention against a south-eastern salient, only to be thrown back. On Saturday the fighting was mostly with big guns and observers believed they could see indications of new efforts to be undertaken within a day or two at most.

When the enemy took Mount Kemmel it was expected their next objective would be the hills to the westward. Those hills they have sought to secure but they lost the only foothold upon them at Loree that they secured. Once more this is a salient against which attacks are expected.

General Radcliffe on Friday summarized the situation by saying that the enemy in a week had protected its flank at Mount Kemmel and had accomplished practically nothing else. Operations should be considered from the expenditure of man power, he said, and in this the enemy had been prodigal while the Allies had economized.

One of the important developments of the week was the extending of the power of General Foch to make him supreme in command on the Italian as well as the Western front. It was taken to indicate a developing offensive by the Austro-German forces on the Italian front and the following day heavy fighting developed.

In both Mesopotamia and in Palestine successes were achieved by the Allies.

To patriotic Americans one of the pleasing reports of the week was that American forces had relieved the British and had participated for the first time in one sector of that great battle front. They had shown the proper metal and had repulsed the enemy in a strong attack. The one unpleasant feature of the news was that our losses were reported to have been rather severe.

Aside from the direct war news the situation in Austria enters strongly into calculations. It is becoming more complicated and despatches of Saturday night said were becoming serious even if not critical. Unrest in the Dual Empire is evidently becoming daily more acute and it appears to have extended even into the army for it is said Bohemians have gone over bodily from the Austrian to the Italian army. The Teutons are disappointed at not securing more food from Rumania and the Ukraine. The supplies have not come up to expectations and hungry people are difficult to reason with.

Greater preparations than ever for our own participation are in progress as was outlined by the secretary of war and chief of staff. Three million more men may be required and if they are needed they are to be raised as fast as they can be equipped and taken overseas. Fifteen billions of dollars for the expenses of the war department is the estimate made by Baker. As much money and as many men as are needed to be furnished to win the war is to be the participation of the United States.

The Sedition Law will probably be on the statute books this week and it will then behoove some of those who have heretofore been careless to carefully watch their ps and qs.

Oahu is getting on so well without the saloon that people are beginning to wonder how it happened they tolerated them so long.

Even if one cannot get rice at any price it's nice to know what the price would be if he could get it.

BREVITIES

There is a vacancy at the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, for a reinforced concrete draftsman at \$5.92 per day. Application should be made to the Public Works Officer, Pearl Harbor.

Mrs. Mary Atcherley's petition to register title to land at Queen and Puncbowll Streets, now occupied by a Honolulu firm as a lumber company, was denied in the land court by Circuit Judge W. E. Williams, who held that no valid claim to the property had been proved.

Harry von Sue, a Chinese young man, did not like the sound of Von as a name in those stirring times when anything German is displeasing to an American, so he received the Governor's authority yesterday to change his name. He will now be known as Harry Sue Von.

Attorney George Davis, counsel for J. J. Richards, former steward of the Siberia Maru, who is under sentence of one year and a day on an opium smuggling charge, asserts he is going to appeal the case to the ninth circuit court of appeals. The attorney's claim is that the opium federal statute does not apply to Hawaii.

Guy Macfarlane took the wrong turning at Nuuanu and King Streets yesterday afternoon and as a result was arrested by Traffic Officer Joe Perry. Guy told Sergeant Fieldgrove that the police station where he got all mixed up when the police officer went through a lot of delirious and hula-hula motions in signaling him at the corner. Judge Irwin will be given a demonstration of these movements in the police court Monday morning when the case is heard.

According to a communication received at the city hall yesterday from the Hawaiian Electric Company, that firm has given its consent to the abandonment of Klauen Street between Halekuanua and Allen Streets. With this release and the removal of the Van Tassel building and two sheds back of the street line, it is believed that the extension of Bishop Street through to the waterfront will be commenced shortly.

W. S. S.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR TO BE SENT TO CANADA

Twenty-five Thousand Tons Will Be Diverted There From East—Good For Islands

Hawaiian sugar is to go to Canada, not a large proportion of the crop, to be sure, but the first to go to the Dominion for refining. Plans for a shipment of 25,000 tons are said to have been perfected by the sugar committee of the federal food administration and the first consignment will leave Hilo within the next few days, 6500 tons at the Taner.

This falls in line with the announcement made in The Advertiser on Friday that practically none of the Hawaiian raw sugar of this year would go to the Eastern refineries.

It is understood that there will be no change in the price nor in the freight rate and if such shall prove to be the case it will work a material saving in freight rates for the companies here whose sugar may go to Canada. The Vancouver refinery, owing to shortage of freight bottoms has had difficulty in securing raws to continue its operations. Under the plans of the international sugar commission there is to be a distribution of raws through the medium of the United States sugar committee. It has from the start been evident that this applied to Porto Rico. Cuba's sugar, however, was effected by Richard Lyman and a party of Japanese who had been in search of the woman.

While the taking by Canada of sugar that would otherwise go East will be satisfactory to the Island planters it is likely to raise a considerable furor in the East where already loud clamoring for more Hawaiian sugar has been heard. On 25,000 tons the saving in freight over water charges to the East would be more than a quarter of a million dollars and over land rates, by which route it would probably have to go, the saving would be about half a million. It would also mean speedier deliveries and returns.

W. S. S.

FALKE RESIGNS AND WEBBER MAY FOLLOW

Acting upon the strong "hint" given by the stockholders of the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company to the effect that important managerial and executive positions in corporations should be occupied by only such men as are loyal American citizens, Albert Falke, manager of the company and an alien enemy has tendered his resignation as manager and will be succeeded by C. C. James, for the past ten years assistant superintendent of the company.

As similar action to that of the stockholders of the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company was taken by the stockholders of the Libic Plantation Company it is considered probable that Manager F. Webber of that company will be one of several Garden Islanders to take the "hint."

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PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

PERSONALS

A. F. Knudsen, of Kauai, is a visitor in town.

J. M. Spalding of Kauai is a guest at the Young Hotel.

E. S. Crabbe, a real estate dealer of Hilo, is a guest at the Young Hotel.

E. S. Aldrich, a business man of San Francisco, is a guest at the Young Hotel.

G. N. Wilcox of Kauai and A. R. Austin of Maui are registered at the Young Hotel.

Henry H. Williams is leaving for a five months' tour of the mainland to day on the Ventura.

Benjamin F. Goldwater was a returning passenger yesterday on the Manua Kea from Maui.

Charles F. Teaff, was a through passenger on the Siberia Maru yesterday, en route to the Orient on a business trip.

L. W. Copeland, of Toledo, Ohio, who is completing his seventh winter in Hawaii, leaves for the mainland on the Ventura today.

A. L. Miller and Adolph Korner, business men of San Francisco who arrived yesterday on the Siberia Maru, are guests at the Young Hotel.

A. M. Nowell, secretary and manager of the Sugar Factors' Company, is ill at home and is not expected to return to his office for a week.

C. A. Scott, who has been identified with the tobacco department of T. H. Davies for some time, will leave on the Siberia Maru today for Manila, where he will go into business.

Robert W. Shingle, president of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, and Mrs. Shingle arrived on the Siberia Maru yesterday from San Francisco. They have been absent from the Islands for the past eight months.

William Yost, representing the American Express Company, is a through passenger on the Siberia Maru. Mr. Yost is on his way to the Orient to take charge of a branch of the American Express Company at Shanghai.

Julian M. Corrie, a mainland contractor and engineer, who has been prominently identified with army construction work at Schofield Barracks for several years, will leave for his home in New York today on the Ventura, accompanied by his family.

Capt. Otto Pentz, who was recently ordered to the Twenty-eighth Infantry, yesterday received orders transferring him to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Schofield Barracks. The order was received from Washington through the Hawaiian department headquarters.

Capt. Allan H. Davey, a British army officer who has been in Honolulu for some time recuperating, returned from a week's stay at Haula yesterday and is registered at the Young Hotel. Captain Davey will leave for Australia on the Makua.

Dr. Vasco E. M. Osorio, son of Portuguese Vice Consul Osorio of Hilo, arrived in Honolulu on Saturday from the Big Island, where he spent some months with his family, and will leave in the Ventura today for the mainland. He has joined the United States army medical service and expects to go to the front shortly.

W. S. S.

ESCAPE FROM DEATH IS LIKE MIRACLE

Woman Falls Into Deep Crater and Lies There Forty-two Hours Before Rescue

Mrs. Hirata, wife of a prominent Japanese of Hilo, was rescued from death last Tuesday afternoon after falling 25 feet into an extinct crater at Kapaho, Puna, in which she remained for forty-two hours without food or water and suffering with a severe cold. The rescue was effected by Richard Lyman and a party of Japanese who had been in search of the woman.

Mrs. Hirata had been visiting friends in the neighborhood of the place where she met with this accident and, upon leaving for home, took a short cut to where she expected to meet her husband.

Woman Is Missed

According to the Hilo Daily Tribune, it was several hours afterward that it was found Mrs. Hirata had not reached her husband. A searching party was at once organized but in the darkness could not do much except call out in hope of the lost woman hearing them. At daylight Tuesday the party resumed the search, but all day there was no sign of the woman. Just about four o'clock Tuesday afternoon one man found the track of Mrs. Hirata through the high grass. The trail led to a deep pit, into which the leading searcher nearly fell himself.

Guessing that the hunt had ended the searchers called out the woman's name and they were delighted to hear her reply, though in a weak voice. A volunteer offered to clamber down the sides of the pit but this was declared to be impossible.

Faints on Way Up
Mr. Lyman sent home for a long rope and when it arrived it was lowered into the hole. One hundred and twenty feet of the rope was played out before the bottom was reached. Then one of the Japanese descended to the bottom of the pit and there found Mrs. Hirata in very weak condition. The rope was made fast to the woman and she was hauled to the brink of the crater.

When halfway up Mrs. Hirata cried out for water and then fainted. She was unconscious when brought to the edge of the pit. There she was treated as well as the searchers could and revived slightly. Later the woman was placed in an automobile and taken to Hilo. She stated that in walking through the tall grass she had suddenly fallen into the crater where she lay all Monday night and all of Tuesday. Her escape from immediate death and her being found by the searching party in time is thought remarkable.

PLAN TO SUSPEND HOMESTEADING IS OPENING OLD SORE

Hawaii Wants To Be Patriotic and Produce All Possible But People Want Lands

Proposals to suspend the homesteading laws as a war measure as discussed by the members of the chamber of commerce Friday afternoon have tended to stir up the old question of homesteading and to once more open up sore spots. There is a consensus of opinion that it is the duty of Hawaii to produce all the food that it can, more especially not to permit a falling off in sugar production but there are many persons who do not wish to see homesteading suspended completely.

It is pointed out that only one-sixth of the land used for raising sugar is public domain and that by no means all of this is land leases upon which expire in the near future. It is also said that even if such land were homesteaded sugar production would not fail as the nearby sugar companies could make arrangements with the homesteader to continue its cultivation for sugar and could, where occasion demanded, make contracts which would enable the companies to generally supervise the work of cultivation and production.

On the subject of homesteading Chairman Dole of the food commission said yesterday:

Food Commission Stand
"The food commission is naturally interested in continuing food production to the greatest possible extent, and it would be a grave matter if any land in the Territory was allowed to go out of cultivation for one, two or three years, and especially that land which is now producing crops."

"The Governor has stated that under present conditions there would be a delay of probably two years in getting certain lands homesteaded and under cultivation, due to the difficulty in obtaining surveys and the necessity of constructing roads. The Governor reports that the local government is powerless under the Organic Act to take such action necessary to keep the lands under cultivation and producing food crops."

"The territorial food commission is taking no stand against homesteaders and homesteading, and is inclined to leave the question of the disposition of the land with the proper authorities who should determine in each case whether the maximum production of food during the war can be best obtained by letting the land out to homesteaders or by some other disposition."

"If the homesteaders can show that they can produce as much, or more, foodstuffs from the land than the plantations, there seems to be no reason why the homesteaders should not have the land. In cases where leases expire, if the plantations can keep up production, then the authorities should endeavor to power to take such action as would make for the production of the maximum amount of foodstuffs."

McCandless Speaks Out
L. L. McCandless considers homesteading policies just as big a problem now as they have ever been. He says he is as much in favor of homesteading now as at any time and that he has always favored a distribution of the public lands among people who would use them.

"Of course, it has been plain to every one that Pinkham was double crossing the homesteader at every turn and was not following out the law. We know how he felt about homesteading and the man who tried to make a living from the ground before he was named as Governor. However, I have always wondered how much of his policy in this respect was his own and how far he was following Secretary Lane in opposition to a distribution of the public lands. I am confident that Lane, like Pinkham, is an enemy of homesteading in Hawaii."

"I favor homesteading but not to persons who will let the land lie idle. I favor a distribution of the land but not at the cost of reducing production. I claim the credit for the Twenty-five Petitioner clause in our land law."

Portuguese Depart
"Hundreds of Portuguese have come here, worked, saved money and then gone to California to get land because they could get no land here. We have lost them as citizens because of the course pursued in this Territory on homesteading."

"There is no use giving land which is without water and expecting a success to be made of it. We have much land that has rainfall and that is good for agriculture even if not for sugar. The Waimea lands have shown this with corn growing. There are other similar lands. On such lands success can be had."

"Homesteaders should pay a fair return for the land, say \$100 an acre for sugar land. On a five percent basis, \$100 where \$5 is paid for rentals, this would seem fair."

Profit On Leases
"This year's sugar crop will probably sell for about \$80,000,000. We have been told in Newlands report that only about a sixth or a seventh of our public land is used for growing sugar. That means that of the present crop between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 of the sugar was produced on land that brought in a rental for the year of \$77,000. It is to be wondered that people who are producing between twelve and fifteen millions of dollars of sugar on land for which they pay a rental of \$77,000 want to have homesteading suspended now and at any other time and for as long a time as possible!"

On the subject of homesteading the members of the Waiakea plantation and others, the Hilo Tribune of last Wednesday published the following:
Intense satisfaction is shown by the members of the Waiakea Homesteaders League over the news regarding

GIANT SEAPLANE COLLIDES WITH PORPOISE

Crashing into a giant porpoise while traveling at more than eighty miles an hour during its official government tests, the Longhead seaplane narrowly escaped being wrecked yesterday morning, says the San Diego Union.

The giant coast patrol aircraft, loaded with 1500 pounds of deadweight, with Malcolm and Allen Layhead at the controls, was just about to attempt a landing at high speed when the porpoise bobbed up in front of the machine. The impact of the two-ton seaplane against the broad back of the porpoise sent the startled fish skimming along the surface of the bay with speed of a torpedo.

The pilots were thrown forcibly against the safety belts. They were uninjured. It was thought that the force of the blow had strained the pistons, but an examination of the aircraft on the beach later showed that no damage had been sustained.

Carl Christofferson, who was in the passenger cockpit of the plane at the time of the collision, declared that the porpoise blew one long blast when the prow of the great seaplane landed on the back of the fish. After that, Christofferson said he merely saw a white streak of spray and epindrift spinning up the bay while he presumed was the porpoise on route to National City.

The Longhead plane was tested yesterday for high and low speed landings, speed in straightaway flight, and climbing. The plane carried approximately one ton of deadweight during the afternoon tests.

the early survey and sub-division of 2000 acres of cane land on Waiakea plantation. Other citizens, who do not belong to the association, but who intend to put in application for lots of the land, also expressed themselves as delighted with the decision of the territorial government and the fact that today the survey of the homesteaded tracts will begin.

There was, however, some dissatisfaction expressed at what was declared to be unnecessary delay in carrying out the work of subdividing. Many persons said that the survey work should be rushed ahead and finished off in six weeks or so, instead of from three to four months as now proposed. Judge D. Metzger, president of the Waiakea Homesteaders League, had something to say regarding this aspect of the matter.

"I think," said the judge, "that the survey work should be speeded up as much as possible. For one man, and I believe that is the present arrangement, to do all the surveying and laying out of roads will mean that the land will not be ready for allotment by ballot for at least six months from the present time. That is too long a delay and I think the work of subdividing the land should be let out by contract with a maximum number of days specified in which the work must be done. This would be an excellent matter to give proper and it would ensure a speedy carrying out of the job. Several surveyors could be engaged by the successful contractor and the whole work should be finished in about six weeks."

"As it is now, there will be a great loss of sugar, for the ratoons that are now starting to grow will receive no attention for six months or more and this will mean a loss of sugar which can be ill spared just now. The delay will mean a loss of a year's crop, at least, and this does not seem to be right."

Loss Already Heavy
"Already a loss of sugar has been sustained, for the plantation, knowing that it would be giving up the land on June 1, did not do anything to take care of the ratoons. These ratoons will not grow properly without cultivation, and if it takes six months or more to place homesteaders on the land, the loss of sugar will be great. I think that an effort should be made to have the subdividing done as soon as possible."

Judge Metzger also said that he thought the opening up of the homesteaded lands would be an excellent thing for Hilo, for the whole county. He declared that many people will settle on the land and that other crops besides cane will be raised so that the community will become more self-supporting in the future than in the past."

Worth \$100 An Acre
That the average price of the thirty to forty-acre lots will turn out to be at least \$100 an acre, is the opinion of men who have studied the matter. O. T. Shipman yesterday said he thought \$160 an acre a very reasonable estimate.

That there will be a very large number of applicants for the land is the prediction of everybody. The drawing for chances to obtain the lots, both the larger tracts and the one-acre ones for residential purposes, will take place as soon as the survey work is completed and the drawing has been advertised for thirty days.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED
By air: Mauna Kea, May 6.
FROM HAWAII—Captain and Mrs. T. C. Conner, W. C. McCoy, Miss H. Young, Miss L. Brown, Mrs. J. J. Jordan, George Mocking, Sam Malt, Bert James Paulus, J. Kanehiro, T. Hata, R. K. Sheldon, Mrs. W. K. Freeman, E. H. McFarland, H. H. Parla, H. K. Kono, Wright, Miss M. E. Merrill, Mrs. C. M. Cooke Jr., R. V. Vears, Dr. E. M. Osorio, Miss E. S. Crabbe, Mrs. J. M. Spalding, Mrs. J. M. Williams, R. J. Melaniphy, A. B. Grant, Mrs. Nakama, P. E. Spalding, Young, M. Park, L. O. T. H. Parla, H. K. Kono, H. Yoo, Miss S. Yokoyama, G. J. Waller Jr.
FROM MAUI: T. Aki, W. Lau Lee, Miss A. Prouty, Miss L. Conry, R. Kanehiro, W. Kanehiro, R. F. Goldwater, N. W. Walter, George E. Tupper, Hara, Mrs. K. Munkani.

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